# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,601.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. | 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Ten lines and under | |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions..... „ | 0 2 As. per |

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion .....7 As. per line. | |
| Second Ditto ...4 „ „ | |
| Third and succeeding 2 „ „ | |

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

Birth.

PIERCE—April 9th, at Poona, the wife of Major T. W. W. Pierce, 10th Regiment Bombay N. I., of a son.

Marriage.

MILLS—SHAW—April 9th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A., Thomas Mills, Superintendent of Police, to Selina Ellen, fifth daughter of John Shaw, Esq., Dublin.

MADRAS.

Birth.

RITHERDON—March 29th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major A. W. Retherdon, 29th Regiment N. I., of a son.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingo, Bussire, and Bushire on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 3rd | 17th | Leave Bussorah .... | 10th | 2nd |
| „ Muscat..... | 8th | 22nd | „ Bushire..... | 22nd | 6th |
| „ B. Abbas.... | 11th | 25th | „ Lingo..... | 23th | 9th |
| „ Lingo ..... | 12th | 26th | „ B. Abbas..... | 25th | 11th |
| „ Bushire..... | 16th | 30th | „ Muscat ..... | 29th | 15th |
| Arrive Bussorah .... | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay ..... | 2nd | 18th |

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched as above on 17th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer homeward from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P. Commander R. Taunton will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after the arrival, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the mail is late upon a Monday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA (Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, with one of those Ports.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 1 & 15 | | Leave Celicutt ..... | 1 & 15 | |
| „ Carwar ..... | 3 | 17 | „ Bimlipatam ..... | 4 | 18 |
| „ Mangalore ..... | 3 | 17 | „ Vizagapatam ..... | 4 | 18 |
| „ Cannanore ..... | 4 | 18 | „ Cocanada..... | 5 | 19 |
| „ Tellicherry ..... | 5 | 19 | „ Madras..... | 9 | 23 |
| „ Cochin ..... | 7 | 21 | „ Negapatam ..... | 10 | 24 |
| „ Beypore ..... | 8 | 22 | „ Porto Novo ..... | 11 | 25 |
| „ Colombo ..... | 11 | 27 | „ Colombo ..... | 15 | 27 |
| „ Galle ..... | 12 | 28 | „ Tuticorin..... | 16 | 28 |
| „ Aripapatam ..... | 13 | 29 | „ Cochin ..... | 17 | 29 |
| „ Madras ..... | 15 | 27 | „ Calicut ..... | 18 | 30 |
| „ Cocanada ..... | 15 | 29 | „ Cannanore ..... | 17 | 1 |
| „ Vizagapatam .... | 16 | 30 | „ Mangalore ..... | 18 | 2 |
| „ Bimlipatam ..... | 16 | 30 | „ Carwar..... | 18 | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta ..... | 19 | 3 | Arrive Bombay ..... | 21 | 4 |

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander Patterson, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, when on land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Carnac Bunder to | Gorai. | Oshiwa | Mandhwa. | Karanja. | Dhuramtur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | FARES. | |
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class .. .. | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class .. .. | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 12 |
| Third Class ..... | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurmtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oshiwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurmtur and Oshiwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, as the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | Dep. Saturday. | Cochin ..... | Dep. Saturday. |
| Ratnagherry.. „ | Sunday. | Beypore ..... | „ Sunday. |
| Vingorla..... „ | Sunday. | Calicut ..... | „ Sunday. |
| Goa..... „ | Monday. | Tellicherry .... | „ Monday. |
| Carwar ..... „ | Monday. | Cannanore .... | „ Monday. |
| Compta ..... „ | Monday. | Mangalore .... | „ Tuesday. |
| Mangalore .... „ | Tuesday. | Compta ..... | „ Wednesday. |
| Cannanore .... „ | Wednesday. | Carwar ..... | „ Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry .... „ | Wednesday. | Goa..... | „ Wednesday. |
| Calicut ..... „ | Wednesday. | Vingorla..... | „ Thursday. |
| Beypore ..... „ | Wednesday. | Ratnagherry.. | „ Thursday. |
| Cochin .....Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay ..... | Arr. Friday. |

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

April 14th, 20th, and 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 24th, and 31st.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "CARNATIC," 1,776 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain Reynolson will be despatched for the above Ports on the 15th April at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any clean of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 12th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th April 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "SALSETTE," (1,491 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain Parish, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th April, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Saturday, the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

*(To sail about 20th April.)*

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyd's, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class..... | £45 } Exclusive of Wines. |
| Second Class..... | £25 } |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NAOA," 1,000 tons, Captain Hancock, will be despatched on the 20th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,200 Tons, Captain Thompson will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.

SEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class..... | £6 | 10 | 0 Including Railway |
| Second Class..... | £3 | 5 | 0 Transit thro' Egypt. |

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

SEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Scarf Ring. |
| 2 | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| 1 | „ Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 | „ Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| 1 | „ Fine Colored do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| 1 | „ Colored do. do. | 1 | Hand-Portmanteau. |
| 1 | (one) Overland Suit. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 2 | (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Gladstone Bag. |
| 2 | (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 6 | (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| | Apollo House. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| | | 1 | Easy Chair. |

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LLOYDS," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the expence and risk of those concerned. WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SAM MENDEL," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND AND Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel*.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from the close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the office of the Association, Bombay, on *WEDNESDAY 10th* instant, and after that date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved until the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th April, 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.

To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

To consider the position and prospects of the Company.

By order of the Board,
SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager

Bombay, 8th April 1867.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 20th instant inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadia* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Coquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napolian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between LEWIN SWAN, SAMUEL A. MUSGRAVE, and EGBERT ELLISON, carrying on business as ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS in Bombay is mutually dissolved from the 1st day of March last.

All DEBTS due to and from the above Firm will be liquidated by the said SAMUEL A. MUSGRAVE, who will carry out the Contracts on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and other works on his own account.

The works of the KENNERY LIGHT HOUSE will be carried out by the said LEWIN SWAN and EGBERT ELLISON on their own accounts and they will liquidate all accounts in connection therewith.

LEWIN SWAN,
S. A. MUSGRAVE,
E. ELLISON.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Liquidators of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized to accept a proposal of compromise made by the Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the following terms, viz.:—

The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 20,52,487-9-3. The Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,000 Shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per Share or in that proportion, to all the remaining Shareholders.

The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months in priority to all other Creditors of the Bank excepting to such Creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 8 Annas in the Rupee, who will rank "pari passu" with the Company, and all the Assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.

Upon the Shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its Nominees shall absolutely cease and determine.

2. That the Liquidators be authorized to carry out the above Compromise either intact or with such modification as to them may seem proper.

3. That all powers in Compromise referred to in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India be hereby conferred on the Liquidators.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised for TUESDAY the 9th April will not be held.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

## NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

*In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

*In London*—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company held on the 3rd instant, viz.

1st. To alter clause 6 of the Articles of Association relating to the number of shareholders required to form a quorum.

2nd. To alter clause 19 of the Articles of Association relative to the qualification for Directorship.

3rd. To alter clause 11 of the Articles of Association with reference to the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of 25 TANK CARTS. A specification can be seen at the Public Health Office, Dhobie Tallao. Tenders will not be received after the 20th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Public Health Office, Dhobie Tallao, 6th April 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

M. V. CUMINS,
Stock Broker, Rampart Row.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

C. E. STANGER HEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will CLOSE its BUSINESS in *Bellasis Road* on the *13th April 1867*, and all Gentlemen having Horses or Carriages standing at the said Company's premises are requested to remove the same on or before that date.

All DEBTORS to the Company are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amounts due by them, and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their claims without delay. T. F. PUNNETT,

Bombay, 9th April 1867. Liquidator.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

BINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next the 8th instant, the SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN at present advertised to leave Narel daily at 10-45 A. M. will be discontinued; and from TUESDAY, the 9th instant, the ordinary Local Passenger Train now running daily between Bombay and Callian will be run to and from Kurjut calling at Narel for the Special accommodation of Matheran passengers.

TIME BILL.

Down Trains on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Up Trains on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

| | P. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | Dep. 5-40 | Kurjut ..... | Dep. 6-30 |
| Byculla..... | 6-0 | Narel ..... | Arr. 6-40 |
| Callian ..... | Arr. 7-35 | Do. ..... | Dep. 6-45 |
| Do ..... | Dep. 7-45 | Budlapoor..... | Arr. 7-12 |
| Budlapoor..... | Arr. 8-3 | Do ..... | Dep. 7-14 |
| Do. ..... | Dep. 8-6 | Callian ..... | Arr. 7-35 |
| Narel ..... | Arr. 8-30 | Do. ..... | Dep. 7-40 |
| Do. ..... | Dep. 8-35 | Byculla..... | Arr. 9-20 |
| Kurjut ..... | Arr. 8-55 | Do. ..... | Dep. 9-25 |
| | | Bombay ..... | Arr. 9-57 |

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th April, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having 100 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES to be built, is prepared to receive TENDERS for their execution in Two Lots of 50 each; the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Carriage, which will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla. Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, on payment of a Fee of One Rupee.

Tenders sealed and marked "TENDER FOR 50 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES" must be lodged at the Agent's Office by 12 noon, on the 15th April instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the persons to whom the Contracts are given will be required to give SECURITY to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 4th April 1867.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING TO MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERRIES.—FOR SALE.—a new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

"ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER.
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to ALEXANDER THOMSON, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in Rampart Row, and if so required, by notice, in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and place their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in any default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 27th day of April next, as half-past 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, in the Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer. ROSSELET & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bars Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,
143, Wapping, London, E.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employed.]
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.

T. & Co. would advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—

Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—Barque "ALGERNON," Captain T. R. Mowat, is open for FREIGHT or CHARTER to Colombo, or Madras. Apply to CURSETJEE NOSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. HAIRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS, LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS & JEWELLERS.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THE attention of our Constituents and the Public is respectfully solicited to a large arrival of the best London made JEWELLERY, just received per "OVERLAND MAIL," and comprising an extensive assortment in all the newest designs and richest Patterns of this season. The manufacture of the different articles was personally superintended by Mr. WATSON, and, having been purchased at Cash prices, we are enabled to offer them to purchasers on the most favourable terms.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches of every description manufactured expressly for India by the best London Makers, to our special order and under our own name, with all the latest improvements and warranted perfect time keepers. Our Watches cannot be surpassed either for style of finish or design and we confidently recommend them as being of the best quality and at the most moderate prices compatible with the best material and workmanship.

- 3 Plate Gold and Silver Hunting Watches.
- ½ Plate Gold and Silver Open-faced Watches.
- Ladies' Watches.
- Stop Watches suitable for Medical Officers.

CHAINS.—Our Stock of Gold Albertsand long neck Chains, Hall marked, is replete with every novelty and consists of Articles of the very best quality only.

The new Cylinder Pattern now so

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely flat, no business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividends. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per ct. | | |
| 2,140,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 1,000 per share. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p ct. | Bank of Bombay ... | 75 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Bombay Frns. Bank | 97 per sh. |
| 5,000,000 | 200 | 200 | 25% p. | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 43 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... | Brokers' Banking Company ... | 60 per share. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 25% | nil | Central Bank ... | 10 per share. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 0 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 186 per share. |
| 500,000 | 250 | 75 | ..... | China Bank ... | 15 per share. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China | 31 ex-div. |
| 1,500,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 100 | 9 | Delhi and London ... | No quotation. |
| 400,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Indian Peninsular ... | |
| | | | | London & China A. | 14 p share. |
| 2,750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | Madras Bank ... | 60 p ct. p.m. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 p ct. | National Bank of India ... | 112 per sh. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 226 | 10 | Oriental Bank Cor | 25 p ct per ex-di |
| 600,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Royal Bank of Ind | 60 per share |
| ..... | 250 | 100 | ..... | Universal Bank ... | 5s per share. [ni |

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... ... | 4 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills ... ... ... | 9 do. |

BANK OF BENGAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities ... ... ... | 8 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills ... ... ... | 11 do. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. | Transfer Loans ... ... | ... | Rs. 88½ |
| " " | Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ... ... | ... | " 92 |
| " " | Co.'s " 1833-36 ... ... | ... | " |
| " " | " 1848-55 ... ... | ... | " 83½ |
| " " | " 1854-55 ... ... | ... | " |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan | | 1856-57 ... ... | ... 104½ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | | 1854-55 ... ... | ... 102 |
| Five and a half per cent. | ... ... | ... | ... 108½ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 10-8-0. |
| Bank of England Notes | ... | ... | ... | 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars ... | ... | ... | ... | 2/2 |
| Carolus ... | ... | ... | ... | 2/6 |
| Mexican Dollars ... | ... | ... | ... | 2/0 |
| German Crowns ... | ... | ... | ... | 3/0 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... | ... | ... | ... | 3/0 |
| Bar Silver ... | ... | ... | ... | 10-8-0 |
| Gold Leaf ... | ... | ... | ... | 14-0 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ... | ... | ... | 15- 0 |

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL.

| | OLD. | PER CANDY. |
|---|---|---|
| Dharwar Sawginned | | 248 to 255 |
| Dholleru | | 190 to 210 |
| Bhowruggur | | |
| Oomrawuttee | | 170 to 195 |
| Akote | | |
| Comptа ... | | 215 to 225 |
| Vingorla ... | | 210 to 215 |
| | NEW. | |
| Oomrawuttee | | 238 to 245 |
| Akote ... | | |
| Khandeish ... | | 235 to 240 |
| Dholleru ... | | |
| Bhownuggur ... | | 230 to 235 |
| Hingunghaut ... | | 210 to 230 |
| Broach ... | | 225 to 230 |
| Veeravul ... | | 235 to 240 |
| Vingorla ... | | 235 to 240 |
| Compta... | | 240 to 245 |
| Dharwar Sawginned ... | | 230 to 235 |

Ready Sales..... 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 500 Candies.
Market dull.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Scott, Major S., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Britten, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhosawul.
Beaumont, Assistant Surgeon T. M. D., Medical Establishment, on sick leave, from England.
Nuttall, Major T., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Hewett, Lieutenant Colonel W. S., Assistant Adjutant General M. D. A., on leave, from Mhow.
Rutherford, Surgeon C. C., 18th Hussars, sick leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Little, Major, 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Khandiesh.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon J, Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to England.
Macleod, Captain C. D., 31st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

## GARRISON ORDERS.

BY COLONEL WILBY.

Bombay, Wednesday, 10th April.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Lieutenant G. A. Sweny, 1/4 King's Own Royal Regiment, for 30 days from this date, in anticipation of sanction for sixty days leave being obtained from Army Head Quarters. Should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief sanction not be obtained, Lieutenant Sweny will return to duty on the expiration of the 30 days leave herein granted.

## SHIPPING.

| APRIL. | ARRIVALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 East ... | Callander | Aden, March 13. | |
| Indus ... | Hicks | ...outhampton, Dec. 8. | |
| Marquise Jeanne ... | Pike | Liverpool, Jan. 8. | |
| Alma... | Campier | Mauritius. | |
| APRIL. | DEPARTURES. | | |
| 10 Star of North ... | Bowie | Havre. | |
| Almora ... | Byron | Liverpool. | |
| Lauretta ... | McPherson | Mangalore. | |
| Pensacola ... | Campbell | Liverpool. | |
| Indore (s) ... | Green | China, &c. | |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Frenchwood Rogchend*, T. Scott, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Beeston Castle*, J. Gibbs, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Algernon*, T. R. Mowat, bound to Mangalore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Siberia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Otago*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Apelles*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Andaman*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Comoria*, for Kurrachee.
S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*, for Malabar Coast.

### MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—April 4th, screw steamer *Lord Clyde*, for Colombo.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON. (cl. 1. April 3)

571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Captain.
855 Edwin Fox,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

658 Adriana Patronella, Brock—Captain.
955 Andaman, Asplet—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
1030 Apelles, McLay—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1219 Bayard, Jackson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1178 Beaun Uaubs, Moore—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1300 Bulwark—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1222 Catherine Rankin, Davies—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
850 Confidence, Makeller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 1)
753 Constance, Rogers—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 1)
1297 Dilharres, Bannatyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 21)
783 E. P. Bouverie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1091 Ennismiles, Fee—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1295 French Empire, —Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)
1165 Gutinous, Cummings—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1017 Heivilyn, Barclay—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
1333 Hydraloid Baxter—Iron Ship Company. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1339 Inniskillen, Gibson—Mcrwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1145 James Seddon, Lockes—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
918 Johannes, Klochgeton—Volkart Brothers & Co.
1199 John Bunyan—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 12)
1247 Lady Palmerston, Baumson—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1177 Lancashire, Barnett—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co. (c. l. April 8)
1363 Main Buleshwar, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1248 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1034 May queen, Pennie—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1091 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 1)
723 Peverel of the Peak, Loftus—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1195 Queen of England, Nolan—Captain. (c. l. Ap il 2)
1193 Queen of the North, Weaver—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 2)
798 Revernie, Morant—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1389 Richard Ryland, Cameron—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Mar. 1)
1094 Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1158 Romania,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
1200 Saint James, Fullerton—J. Clover & Co.
1033 Sam Manial, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1116 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 8)
1279 Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1193 Sinda, Porter—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1045 Staverton, Kents—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 22)
1376 The Picture, Gillies—Edward Bates & Co (c. l. April 3)
1094 Thomas Tetigens Shiell—Captain. (c. l. April 9)
689 William Ritson, Brongs—Nanabhoy. (c. l. Mar. 1)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

544 Muscat Merchant, Ward—S. Lail Md. (c. l. April 8)
810 Punjaub (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 3)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

990 Nuila (s), Hanscom—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 8)
1898 Delhi (s), Methven, P. and O. Co. (c. l. April 8)
1441 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 6)
891 Gunga (s), Thompson—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 6)

FOR HAVRE.

908 City of Canton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 25)
674 Delhi, Pickering—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
589 Omer Julie, Fanier—Bomanjee Touche & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
225 Weatherough, Davey—Captain. (c. l. April 3)
263 Blue Jacket, Looby—Hormasjee & Jamsetjee D.

FOR HONGKONG.

427 Gladestour, Le Lonkor—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 22)
209 Kin Joo-Hogg, Davidson. (c. l. Mar. 11)
391 Nurbudda, Nacoda—Dwarkadass Gungadass.

FOR CHINA.

1274 Carnatic (s), Brandolson—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 8)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

289 Martaban (s),—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 8)

FOR KURRACHEE.

Comoria (s), Tennis—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 10)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1285 Codabux, Row.
1176 Henry Handley, Gardner—J. N. Ebram.

FOR MALABAR COAST).

449 Lord Elphinstone (s),—B. C. & R. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 10)

FOR COLOMBO.

697 Nancy, Constarem—Bomanjee Touche & Co. (c. l. April 8)

NOT FIXED.

895 Aden, Riley—H. M.'s Sedick.
Alma, Compier.
784 Atiet Rohemon, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
959 Avahboy, Holland—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
599 Backhalebching, Graham—Leggatt & Co.
1491 Benares (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
1494 Bombay, Wrackler—B. & R. S. S. Co
386 Bombay Castle (s), Gammon—B. F. Cama.
530 Cannanore, Gochet—H. Bomanjee.
456 Corinna (s), Turner—W. Nicol & Co.
East, Calandar.
549 Emma, Maryoned—Captain.
629 Futlay Moonbarrick, Jacobs—H. Solaman.
244 Gallant Neile, Meller—Leggat & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks—P. & O. Co.
1021 Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
1297 Mcritane, Greetham.
Merwanjee Framjee Pike.
360 Minerva, Hanbangen—Volkart Brothers & Co.
481 Morning Star, Morcan—B. H. Cama.
284 Natmo, Robertson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
558 Phantis Barry, Nacoda—H. M. Sesick.
288 Prince Llewelyn, Davies—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dubash.
1182 Resque, Mesurey.
871 Scarlet, Scovell.
527 Shah Jehan, Rodgers.
498 Shah Alling, Nacoda—H. L. Jaffer.
298 Strachar, Gisan.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS

969 Malta (s), Furzins—P. & O. Co.
Ottawa (s), Lindsay—P. & O. Co.

H. M.'s MAIL-OF-WAR.

Octavia (s), Hillyar.

H. M.'s STEAMER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# SECOND EDITION

OF THE

## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

WILL BE READY TO-MORROW.

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY

## THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

CONTAINING

The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS of all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,057; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November, the number was 37,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press"

*Bombay Gazette* Press, April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES GEORGE HERRING is authorized to sign for our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. BLACKWELL & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1867.

In Equity.
BAPOOJEE DADABHOY and others vs. MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA and others, Executors of the Estate of VENCAJEE MEHERJEE and PESTONJEE MEHERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. is payable by the undersigned to all CREDITORS who have signed the Trust Deed herein. H. GAMBLE, Official Trustee.
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay, 10th April, 1867.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Holders of Allotment Letters and Receipts, &c., for shares in this Corporation are requested to lodge the same at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, for Examination and Registration.
NARAYEN CRISTNA, LAUD.
GOVIND BALCRISTNA.
Liquidators.
10th April, 1867.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows :—
1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 " on the 1st July "
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 " on the 1st Sept. "
Rs. 700
The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the same be paid at the times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.
ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.
N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1867.

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE

BY THE

CELEBRATED COMPANY OF FRENCH ARTISTES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF M. LEON,

NEW MUSIC,
NEW BALLET,
NEW OPERATIC PIECES,
NEW VARIATIONS,
NEW PANTOMIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Rs. 5; Stalls Rs. 3; Gallery Rs 2; Pit Rs. 1
Tickets and Places may be secured at Messrs, SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.
Doors open at 8 performance to commence at 9.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MORARJEE HEMRAJ, who lately carried on business at Bombay under the name and style of MORARJEE HEMRAJ, an Insolvent.

WHEREAS, the said MORARJEE HEMRAJ has declared himself UNABLE to pay his DEBTS, and is desirous that his ESTATE should be vested in TRUSTEES and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said MORARJEE HEMRAJ, will be held at the Office of Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors, opposite to Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Morarjee Hemraj, trading as aforesaid, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court of Bombay for that purpose. And in the event of such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the said Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the purposes aforesaid, and to fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to them and the amount of Security (if any) to be given to such Trustees.—Dated this 9th day of April 1867.
KELLY & Co.,
Attornies to Morarjee Hemraj.

WANTED, by a Married Woman, a SITUATION to attend on a Lady or Children in Bombay, or on a Family going Home. Address "A. F." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Large, Comfortable HOUSE situated in Hornby Row, Fort, For rent and other particulars, apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if the 1699 BAGS of RICE marked S M ETR ex Ship "LLOYDS," from Calcutta, be not CLAIMED by others within three days from this date, they will be delivered to SEWLALL MOTTYLALL. WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain S. ROBINSON.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :
To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.
2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth of April 1867, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March 1867, that is to say : "Whereas, it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its Business and Property to the Colaba Company, Limited. It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited shall have authority to Transfer or Sell to the said Colaba Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in Compensation or part Compensation for such Transfer or Sale such number of Shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass a Resolution in the following terms that is to say : That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.

Fourthly.—To fix the past and future Fees of the Directors.—Dated this 10th day of April 1867.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on SUNDAY, 14th April, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed on SUNDAY, 14th April, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 15th instant.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hours as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

April ..... 20th | May ..... 4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a seven days for India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates :—

April ..... 18th | April ..... 19th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Train, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

| | Date of departure. | Mail will close. | An after Packet will be made. |
|---|---|---|---|
| China ... Ceylon ... Penang ... Singapore ... Hongkong ... Cape of Good Hope ... Mauritius ... Natal ... Reunion ... St. Helena ... | 13th and 30th. | 6 P. M. previous evening. | 7 A. M. on the day of departure. |
| | 15th. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Muscat ... Persian Gulf ... Bussorah ... Bagdad ... Ratnagherry ... Vingoorla ... Goa ... Rajpore ... Mangalore ... Cochin ... Calicut ... Cannanore ... Tellicherry ... | 3rd and 17th. | 12 noon on the day of departure. | None. |
| Kurrachee ... | Every Saturday. | 12 noon on the day of departure. | None. |
| | 12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail. | | None. |

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

| Not exceeding 4 Tolahs ... | ¼ Tolah | 1 Tolah |
|---|---|---|
| Postage .... 6 Pie. | 1 Anna. | 2 Annas. |

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ... ... ... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ... ... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

| Distance | Weight not exceeding 2 Tolah | 20 Tolahs. | 100 Tolahs. | Per 100 Tolahs beyond. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| Not exceeding miles. | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| " 600 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| " 900 | 0 12 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 2 4 |
| " 1200 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| " Above 1200 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 3 12 | 3 1 |

### CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Quarter ... | 11th 8h. 0m. P. M. |
| Full Moon ... | 19th 3h. 57m. A. M. |
| Last Quarter ... | 27th 6h. 52m. A. M. |

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Guns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Thurs. | 11 | Mars sets at 1-36 A.M. | 5 48 | 6 15 | 5 27 | 4 0 | |
| Fri. | 12 | Moon passes 6° 33' S of Mars at 2h. 30m. A.M. | 5 47 | 6 15 | 4 37 | 5 18 | |
| Sat. | 13 | Saturn rises at 8h. 22m. P.M. | 5 46 | 6 15 | 5 59 | 6 45 | |
| Sun. | 14 | Palm Sunday. | 5 45 | 6 15 | 7 32 | 7 57 | |
| Mon. | 15 | Jupiter rises at 2-51 A.M. | 5 44 | 6 16 | 8 39 | 8 56 | |
| Tues | 16 | Mars at quadrature with Sun at 4-21 A.M. | 5 44 | 6 15 | 9 22 | 9 44 | 9th April, 1867, 9h. 20m. P.M. |
| Wed. | 17 | Venus rises at 3-39 A.M. | 5 43 | 6 15 | 10 4 | 10 25 | 10th April, 1867, 0h. 25m. A.M. |

### LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN ... | Apr. 2 | LAHORE ... | Apr. 3 |
| AGRA ... | Apr. 4 | LONDON ... | Mar. 18 |
| ALLAHABAD ... | Apr. 5 | MAURITIUS ... | Sept. 18 |
| AUSTRALIA ... | Apr. 26 | MADRAS ... | Apr. 5 |
| ALEXANDRIA ... | Mar. 26 | MALTA ... | Mar. 2 |
| BANGALORE ... | Apr. 6 | MEERUT ... | Apr. 2 |
| CALCUTTA ... | Apr. 3 | OOTACAMUND ... | Apr. 4 |
| CAPE ... | Feb. 13 | OUDH ... | Apr. 3 |
| CEYLON ... | Apr. 1 | PENANG ... | Mar. 25 |
| FRANCE ... | Mar. 19 | PUNJAUB ... | Apr. 3 |
| HONGKONG ... | Mar. 15 | SUEZ ... | Mar. 27 |
| KURRACHEE ... | Apr. 5 | SINGAPORE ... | Mar. 23 |

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867.

It is impossible to unravel the meaning of Reuter's puzzling telegram of the 6th inst., which we should guess to have been written by some foreigner, without reference to the following passage of Mr. Disraeli's speech of the 18th ult., in which he explained the intentions of the ministry with regard to the borough franchise :—

"One principle was asserted last year and that was that the franchise should be founded on rating. (Hear, hear). He would not say every gentlemen had thoroughly investigated all that must result from the principle, but an important decision was arrived at by the unerring instinct of the House. (Laughter). Now he took it for granted that if ever a decision asserted anything it was that decision—a decision which had affected the face of the Ministry. He took it that the House meant this. If you are going to invest men with the exercise of a great trust it must be exercised as a public duty. The Government accepted what they believed the real interpretation of the decision—that the borough suffrage should be united with the payment of rates. (Hear, hear). Accepting the decision of the House with that interpretation, they had to consider the subject of value; but the moment they connected it with that they found a matter which afforded no prospect of a solution of the question. They therefore considered the subject of rating without reference to value. In boroughs in England and Wales there were 1,367,000 male householders. Of these 644,000 were electors. Dealing with the remaining 723,000, they found there were beneath the £10 line 237,000 persons who were rated to the poor, and who paid their rates. The remainder, 486,000 were compound houscholders, with reference to whom the Government proposed that every facility should be given to allow them to put their names on the rate book: but the opinion of the Government was that the borough franchise should be established on this principle—that any man who had occupied a house for two years and had been rated for the relief of the poor, that every householder in that position should enjoy the franchise (Applause) The effect of this would be that 227,000 could immediately put themselves upon the register of voters, and the 486,000 compound householders would be afforded facilities for doing so likewise. There was a plan at this moment popular with certain persons, namely, a £5 rating; but then this was simply a figure—it afforded no permanent settlement, and might as well be £4. He had now explained on what principle they recommended the borough franchise should be based."

Here we have it distinctly stated that the new Bill only recognizes persons who are rated to the poor and pay their rates themselves. Compound householders, who form the majority of the unenfranchised householders in boroughs, have their rates paid by the landlords, whom they reimburse by the payment of a fixed weekly rent in which the rates are of course really included. To these householders Mr. Disraeli only proposed to "give facilities to allow them to put their name in the rate-book," so that having done this, they might after two years' direct payment of rates, be admitted as electors. The Liberals, however, are not satisfied with a concession so vague as that offered by the Government; they repudiate the plan of giving facilities to people to become qualified for graduating as electors, and demand that a certain limit shall be fixed, so that every man may know whether he is entitled to a vote or not. They have therefore determined, so we construe the telegram, to move in Committee on the Ministerial Bill that a limit shall be established "below which householders who "compound for their rates shall not have a "vote"; or in other words that all persons who live in houses of more than a certain value, say £4 or £5 a year, whether they be compound householders or not, shall have votes. The object of the liberals is to bring the matter to a plain and definite issue; and the resolution of the Government to treat the proposal as a vote of want of confidence only shows that they hoped by their Bill to make a pretence of grauting household suffrage while still excluding the majority of the poorer householders.

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NOT the least among the many advantages of the extension of railway communication in India is the reform which seems likely to be effected thereby in the habits of public life in this country. Men who used to live in strict seclusion or at best were known only to their colleagues and subordinates in their own provinces or districts are now brought within the range of shorthand reporters, and find themselves on public occasions called upon to address a world-wide audience instead of merely recording minutes which are doomed to be buried in some official blue-book. Most of our readers must be familiar with Macauley's criticism on the difference between men of eminence at home and in India—that the former, as a rule, speak well, while the latter from long practice have acquired the art of writing fluently on every subject of discussion. The latter capacity is the special excellence of a bureau; the former can be developed only in a free state where every politician is forced to come forward publicly and enter the lists against all comers, and where from day to day the words and acts of each public man are judged by the whole people. Now, without pretending to depreciate the art of writing State papers, we cannot help thinking that both the rulers of a country themselves, and the nation at large, must be the gainers by a change which tends to substitute a government of orators for a government of minute-writers. For there is now no better mode of publishing one's opinions than speech-making. Even in India no man now speaks only to his immediate listeners; he knows that his words will be taken down and circulated the next morning to every part of the country to stand on record against him, whether for good or ill; and while the consciousness of this responsibility restrains him from speaking carelessly, the presence of a number of persons each one of whom is prepared to listen to what interests or amuses him, but is keenly impatient of dulness and incoherency, stimulates the orator to make his language as pointed and effective as he possibly can, and compels him to keep the stream of his thoughts in a steady onward course, instead of straying into those long cool reaches of unknown profundity in which the writer revels at his will. A good modern speech, then, places at once distinctly and fully before one the salient points of the subject discussed. We do not say that a speaker, unless indeed he be a Gladstone, can discourse as elaborately and clearly as he would write on intricate questions of finance; but we are quite sure that the whole science of politics is much better treated by orators than by essayists, and that, for instance, the people of England have derived from the debates in the Houses of Parliament a much larger knowledge of the theories and practice of government than they could ever have extracted from the works of all the philosophers who have written political treatics since history began. It has been, on the other hand, one of the great misfortunes of the

## THE LIABILITY OF A SHIPPING COMPANY IN RESPECT OF DAMAGED GOODS.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, sitting together in the High Court on Monday last, gave judgment in an appeal which had been brought from the decree made by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould on 7th January in the case of *Manockjee Nasserwanjee Padoa* vs. *the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*. The appeal was heard on the 14th and 15th ultimo. In giving judgment

The Chief Justice said: This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for damages sustained by breach of contract on the part of the defendants in not carrying safely from Hongkong to Bombay the plaintiff's goods consisting of seven boxes of glass bangles, twenty boxes of yellow stone, and thirty boxes of brass leaf, which had been shipped by the plaintiff on board a vessel belonging to the defendants under a bill of lading which contained a clause giving the Company liberty at any time during the voyage to tranship the goods into any other steamer belonging to the Company, and which also contained a stipulation that the Company was not to be responsible for leakage or breakage or other consequences arising from insufficiency of the dressing or package. The defendants by their accounts admitted that the packages were shipped at Hongkong in good order and condition, but they alleged by way of defence that the damage to the goods arose from the insufficiency of the packages, and that consequently, according to the terms of the bill of lading, they were not liable. The learned Judge made a decree in favour of the plaintiff, and the present appeal was from that decree. There were two questions in the case, the first being, whether the packages were insufficient packages within the meaning of the contract between the parties, and the second, whether the damage which they sustained was occasioned by that insufficiency. Of course it was necessary for the defendants, after the admission they had made, to make out those two facts—viz., that the packages were insufficient, and that the damage was occasioned by the insufficiency. We may observe that it appeared in the course of the evidence that in this case there had been a transhipment of the goods in accordance with the liberty given to the defendants. It appeared that transhipments on this voyage from Hongkong to Bombay were not an ordinary occurrence—indeed seldom occurred. In this instance, however, there had been a transhipment. The judgment of the learned Judge in the plaintiff's favour proceeded upon the ground that there was in this case evidence of usage which showed that the packages were sufficient within the meaning of the bill of lading. I entirely concur in the law laid down by the learned Judge, that evidence was admissible to explain the meaning of the contract and to show what the parties meant by insufficiency of packages. It is not necessary to refer to decisions—which are very numerous upon this question—but just by way of illustration of the principle and of the mode in which it is applied in cases of this kind I may mention the case of *Lucas* vs. *Briston*, in Blackburn and Ellis's Reports. After briefly noticing the facts of this case, His Lordship referred to another decision of a similar kind, given in *Cuthbert* vs. *Cumming*, which is reported in vol. 11 of the Exchequer Reports, page 405.] These are two cases illustrating the application of this rule of evidence, and as I have said we entirely agree in the law laid down by the learned Judge as to its admissibility. But I think that in this case the evidence does not prove such usage as justified the conclusion to which the learned Judge came. The question was whether the parties entering into this contract understood and meant that packages such as these were to be, considered sufficient within the meaning of the contract, and I think that the usage which it was necessary for the plaintiff to make out to show that these packages were to be considered sufficient and that they did not come within the meaning of "insufficient" in the bill of lading, was a usage of this kind: it was necessary for him to show that in a case where the goods had been put on board and received by the shipowner under a contract of this nature, the packages were treated as sufficient, and that when damage arose on account of the state of the package the shipowner paid for the damage. It was not enough for the shipowner to receive the package—because he might receive it, and yet if he did not when damage occurred pay for the damage, thus treating the package as not a sufficient package within the meaning of the contract, the usage would not be a usage showing that it was the intention of the parties to consider it sufficient. Now it is very important to observe that there was no evidence in the case showing a usage of this kind. One witness who was called was questioned with regard to similar claims having formerly been made upon the defendants, and he mentioned that a claim he believed had been made, but he proceeded to say that in that case there was other damage besides the mere damage which might be attributed to the insufficiency of the packages; and when the question was put to him by the counsel for the defendants he even said—"In the case I spoke of, beyond the damage done to the packages some of the goods were missing." And when he was asked—"Have the P. & O. Co. ever paid damages in respect of injury to packages alone?" the question was objected to by the counsel for the plaintiff on the ground that it was not a matter of custom but of law; and the question was not allowed to be put. That, to my mind, is the very question in the case. The question was, whether there was a custom, where a contract contained this stipulation and the packages were such as were used in the China trade, to treat those packages as sufficient and to pay for damage to them; and not one word was that question not allowed to be put, but there is really no evidence in the case to show that that had been done. To my mind, that was the usage which it was necessary to show—viz., that the parties meant to treat these packages as sufficient packages. The learned Judge appears by his judgment to have considered that these packages must be regarded as sufficient packages, and that the parties intended to treat them as sufficient within the meaning of the contract,—or that otherwise the trade would not have been carried on, and the goods would not have been for so many years as is shown to have been the case, carried in such packages. I do not think that at all follows, or that that conclusion can be justified, because it is quite possible that the persons sending these goods may from various reasons,—from motives of saving expense or time, or it may be from conforming to a custom of packing these goods in this way,—have been quite willing to take upon themselves the risk of sending the goods so packed, and at the same time the shipowners may have been quite content to take the goods in such packages, protecting themselves as these defendants did by inserting in the charter-party that they were not to be liable for damage arising from insufficiency of package,—the state of the case being, simply, that the owner of the goods is content to run the risk of the packages not proving sufficient for the voyage, (especially if they should have to be transhipped,) and that the other parties have no objection to take them, as they are protected by the stipulation in the bill of lading. It appears to me that it is more probable that that was the origin of the stipulation in the bill of lading, than that the clause was inserted so that it would have no effect whatever; for practically, if these packages were to be treated in the course of business as being sufficient packages, that stipulation in the bill of lading would scarcely ever have any effect whatever except in some few cases, and it does not appear to me that the defendants were bound to insert, or indeed that they could very well have inserted in their bill of lading precise stipulations as to the size, strength, and materials of the package for any particular kind of goods. For these reasons I think that the evidence of usage failed. There was no evidence of such a usage as would show that the parties intended when they entered into that contract to treat the packages which were used in the China trade—such packages as the goods in question were sent in—as being sufficient packages; and that they did not so intend seems to be a fair inference from the evidence in the case, which shows that 25 or 30 per cent of these packages usually arrived damaged, and yet it did not appear, as I mentioned before, that any claims were made in respect of that damage or that there had been any payment made by the defendants on that account. Therefore, while I entirely agree in the view of the law which the learned Judge took at the trial, it appears to me that the case is not supported by the evidence, and that there is no evidence of such a usage as would control the meaning of the words used in the bill of lading. Then, there is a second question which has to be considered. It would not be sufficient that the defendants should make out that these packages were insufficient within the meaning of the contract; they must also satisfy the court by reasonable evidence that the damage arose from the insufficiency of the packages. Now, with regard to the question whether the damage in this case was caused by the insufficiency of the packages, I think that the evidence which was given of the state in which they were lead to the conclusion that that was the cause. The evidence of the way in which these packages generally arrived, certainly goes to show that they frequently did prove insufficient; and probably in this case the fact that the damage was greater than in an ordinary voyage is accounted for by the transhipment which occurred—this being, as I have said, a risk which the shippers took upon themselves, and for which the defendants are not answerable. The shippers were bound by the terms of the bill of lading to send these goods in packages which would be sufficient for transhipment, if such transhipment should occur,—because they give the Company liberty to tranship. It is probable that as transhipments very rarely occur, the packages are not intended to bear the risk of transhipment; and that the parties who send the goods are content to run the risk of the transhipment which so seldom occurs, rather than in every case make the packages much stronger than for the ordinary voyage they need be made. It appears to me a fair conclusion from the evidence in the case—though there is no evidence as to how the damage actually occurred—that the damage arose from the insufficiency of the package; and I am therefore of opinion that the case on the part of the defendants was made out. And I do not understand that the learned Judge entertained any doubt on that question, or that he was of any other opinion than that the damage was occasioned by the insufficiency of the package; but he appears to have thought that the insufficiency was of such a nature as, looking to what he conceived to be evidence of usage in regard to the packages employed in the China trade, the plaintiff ought not to take the consequences of. The substantial question, therefore, upon which the judgment of the learned Judge mainly turned; was whether the packages were shown to be sufficient within the meaning of the parties who made the contract. I think that they were not shown to be so. They were in fact insufficient, and there was no such evidence of usage as to show that the parties intended the term "insufficient" to be used in the contract in such a way as to allow that, these packages which were frequently employed in the China trade were to be treated as sufficient by the shipowner, and that if damage was caused he was to pay for it. I think the evidence failed to show that, and therefore I am of opinion that the decree of the Court below must be reversed, and that the decree must be made in favour of the defendants with costs.

Mr. Justice Westropp said he concurred in all the remarks which had fallen from the learned Chief Justice. He thought the case lay within a nutshell. They quite agreed with the learned Judge in the Court below in the law he had laid down, and considered that the onus unquestionably lay on the defendants to excuse themselves for the damage which appeared to have accrued to the goods. To do that, the defendants looked to their bill of lading, which guarded them against insufficiency of package. Still he thought there was evidence even in the plaintiff's own case showing that the goods were in the ordinary sense of the word insufficiently packed—that the packages were two weak for the duty which they had to perform. Then, the defendants having further evidence sufficient to establish an issue in their favour as to the package being ordinarily insufficient, the onus seemed to him to have been shifted from the shoulders of the defendants to the shoulders of the plaintiff, to show that, although within the ordinary meaning of the term insufficient, yet the packages were within the mercantile meaning of the term and according to mercantile usage sufficient. Well, there did not seem to him to be any evidence of mercantile usage. It was true that such packages were frequently carried by the defendants, (a large percentage being damaged); but as they carried so they protested. They protested on each occasion that they carried them against being held liable for insufficiency of package. Then, the onus being upon the plaintiff to show that, albeit insufficiently packed in the ordinary sense of the term they were sufficiently packed in the mercantile sense of the term, the only way he (Mr. Justice Westropp) knew of in which the plaintiff could have established that usage was by showing that damages had been paid before in similar cases, it being in evidence that this was an ordinary mode of package and that damage frequently occurred. Well, there was not a tittle of evidence to show that such damage had ever been paid for. And it seemed to him that the defendants' counsel had not shrunk from that issue. They had put the very question, but the learned counsel for the plaintiff resisted it, and it was thereupon disallowed. It seemed to him (Mr. Justice Westropp) to have been the vital question in the case. And then, to prove that the packages were sufficient in a mercantile sense, it should have been shown that the Company, or that the trading public in general, agreed to treat such packages as sufficient, and that, if not this particular Company, at all events other companies had paid damages. But there was not a tittle of evidence to that effect. With regard to the second issue which arose on the general insufficiency being established, he thought it might be inferred from the evidence that the amount of damage which had accrued in this case had arisen from the double hardship to which the goods were exposed by transhipment, and which the Company had stipulated against in the bill of lading.

## THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF THE LICENSE TAX.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Financial Department, dated 10th April 1867 has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

Read the following letter from A. T. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 1032, dated 28th March 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge Government Resolution No. 335, of the 25th March, and in reply to paragraph 17 to state that I am prepared to undertake the assessment and collection of the Imperial License Tax by means of the Municipal Establishments.

The Imperial measure embraces many classes untouched by the Municipal License Tax, and it is impossible for myself, or my Assistant, to deal with them satisfactorily, encumbered as we are with details consequent on the present faulty system of recovery of Municipal Taxes.

I, therefore, propose the following as an equitable and satisfactory arrangement for the present:—

1st.—That a stipendiary Officer of position and experience in Bombay, and any personal Establishment required by him, be appointed and paid by Government to supervise generally the entire assessment and collection. Such Officer, under arrangements with myself, to control my present Ward Establishments so far as the Imperial Tax is concerned.

2nd.—That the Municipality be paid two per cent. on the collections subject to increase in the event of its being found insufficient.

The following is a list of the persons I recommend to be vested with the power of Collectors under the Act with regard to assessment and collection:—

Mr. Chintamun Gungadhur Joshee, Superintendent Fort and Colaba Wards. Mr. Nesserwanjee Furdoonjee, Superintendent Mandwee Ward. Mr. Balcrishna Sadashiva Bhide, Superintendent Oomerkhady Ward. Mr. Yadneshwar Balwant Joshee, Superintendent Bhooleshwur Ward. Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Fudke, Superintendent Mazagon and Parell. Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bhadoorjee, Superintendent Kamateepoora. Mr. Nurotumdass Hurjeewandass, Superintendent Girgaum and Malabar Hill. Mr. Krishnarao Raghoba, Superintendent Mahim.

RESOLUTION.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements for the assessment and collection of the License Tax within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. The Municipal Officers nominated by the Commissioner should be gazetted as Collectors with respect to all assessments coming under Classes IV. V. and VI.

3. To control their proceedings and to superintend the assessment of persons coming under the higher classes, it will be necessary, in the first instance, to appoint a Special Officer. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to appoint to this duty Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate of Police.

4. He will exercise the powers of a Collector with respect to all assessments coming under Classes I., II., III. of Schedule A, and with respect to those coming under Schedule B. he will be invested with the powers of a Commissioner with respect to appeals from the decisions of the Collectors whose jurisidiction is limited to Classes IV. V. and VI., and appeals from his own decisions as Collector will lie to the Collector of Bombay.

5. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's appointment will be for one year, after the expiration of which time it is anticipated that there will be no necessity for the services of a Special Officer. While thus employed he will retain his substantive appointment in the Magistracy, will receive Rupees 1,000 per mensem as salary together with a conveyance allowance of Rupees 300 per mensem, and be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rupees 200 per mensem on Office Establishment and contingencies; the details of the proposed appropriation to be reported for the confirmation of Government.

6. The offer of the Municipal Commissioner to undertake, subject to revision if necessary hereafter, the collection of the License Tax in consideration of receiving two per cent. as a remuneration is accepted. The work to be performed will, it is understood, be the collection of the whole proceeds of the tax, and the assessment of persons coming under Classes IV. V. and VI.

7. No farther expense beyond that above sanctioned is to be incurred by Government.

## THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST MR. D. J. LISBOA.

MR. D. J. LISBOA, the Chairman of the National Financial of India, was yesterday charged before Mr. R. B. Barton, acting Chief Magistrate of Police, with the above offence.

Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the defence.

His Worship read over the information laid in this case by Mr. Narrayen Sazba, on the 23rd June 1866. It was published *in extenso* in the *Bombay Gazette* of the following day.

The informant said that he wanted to make certain alterations in the information, to which the learned counsel for the defence objected.

His Worship said that the information was read to identify the prisoner.

Mr. Lynch: Let us begin it again.

Mr. Lynch stated the facts of the case, from which it appeared that in December 1864 the defendant, Oomersey Mooljee, Doongersey Sejpall, Sewjee Megjee, Mooljee Canjee and Munchoobhoy Cullianjee, projected a company called the National Financial of India. After the registration of the Company, the defendant entered into various transactions, and with a view to carry on the business of the Association the promoters abovementioned raised a sum among themselves, and a sum of one lac of rupees was borrowed from the Presidency Bank. The latter sum was repaid to the Bank by the shareholders on account of calls. Sometime afterwards the shareholders resolved to wind up the Company, and the informant, Narrayen Sazba, and another man were appointed liquidators. The office of the Association was opened for business on 23rd January 1865, but the defendant did not furnish the accounts of the previous disbursements to the Company until the 22nd of the following month. Those disbursements were set down in the books at three lacs fifteen thousand one hundred and eighteen rupees. Among the items of disbursements there was one of eighty thousand rupees for payments on account of eight hundred and seventy-six shares of the National Financial. On the 22nd February 1865, the defendant gave over to the manager, Wassoodew Cristna Senoy, the accounts of the transactions by himself and the directors, but he did not give up the shares purchased by himself and the directors. Subsequently the defendant handed all the shares purchased on behalf of the National Financial with the exception of five hundred shares, which he said he would give up afterwards. But the defendant did not do so, and hence the present action.

Mr. Lynch: I shall first prove the existence of the Company.

Sudasew Wamunrao, a clerk in the service of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies proved the registration of the Company.

Oomersey Mooljee stated he was a merchant and lived in the Bazar Gate Street. He knew the defendant. He was one of the promoters and afterwards a director of the National Financial Association, Limited. The other promoters were Doongersey Sejpall, Mooljee Canjee, Samjee Gopal, the defendant, and Munchoobhoy Cullianjee. The promoters first projected to establish in 1865. Transactions were entered into by the promoters on behalf of the Company before the establishment of the Company. The funds to carry on the necessary transactions were provided by the defendant. He could not say how he, the defendant, obtained the funds. Witness entered into the security for the loans. There was a loan of one lac of rupees granted to them by the Bombay Presidency Bank. He could not recollect whether any security was given for the loan. Witness believed some shares were given as security. The letters of allotment and receipts for shares were issued in December 1865.

His Worship warned the witness to give his evidence in a straightforward way, otherwise he would fine him heavily.

Mr. Lynch to the witness: But the Company was wound up voluntarily in June 1865?

With the money so collected and raised shares were bought. Some of these shares were of their own Company.

Mr. Lynch: How many shares were purchased in the National Financial?

Witness took out a paper from his angurkha and was going to read something out of it, when Mr. McCulloch objected to his reading that paper.

His Worship: He was refreshing his memory.

Mr. McCulloch contended that he had no right to do so, as it appeared that he wrote down the memo. this morning.

Witness continued. The Company was subsequently registered. By the articles of association all the promoters except Munchoobhoy Cullianjee were appointed directors. The directors ratified all the transactions entered into by the promoters. The amount obtained from the Presidency Bank was expended in purchasing shares for the Company. The shares were in charge of Mr. Lisboa. The loan of the Presidency Bank was repaid by the shareholders of the National Financial on account of call.

By Mr. McCulloch. The transaction of the Association was conducted by the defendant. Witness knew that the loan was obtained by Mr. Lisboa. He purchased shares in the National Financial himself and others. Witness purchased 243 shares in the National Financial and got the money to pay for them from Mr. Lisboa. Could not say from what fund the defendant gave him the money. He did not know from what fund the other shares were purchased. The calls of the National Financial were paid into the Presidency Bank. His statement that the loan of a lac of rupees was repaid out of the calls was merely hearsay. The accounts were kept in England.

His Worship: When I see these men entrusted with lacs of rupees, it appals me.

Narrayen Sazba said that he was a merchant and was one of the liquidators of the National Financial. He was appointed a liquidator at a meeting of shareholders on the 29th June 1865. The defendant was the Chairman of the Association. Witness took charge of the books, assets and other things of the Company on the 29th July. Produced the principal books and papers. Received charge of the books from Mr. Wassoodew Cristna Senoy, then manager, and now co-liquidator.

Among those books there was a book called the director's private book. Almost the whole of this book was in the handwriting of the defendant. Witness here pointed out several items from the books produced before the Court, bearing the transactions of the Company.

His examination was not finished till half-past 4 P., and on the application of Mr. Lynch, the case was adjourned for further enquiry till Wednesday next.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Hajee Abdool Ahmed, a merchant dealing in kincobs, appeared yesterday before His Worship and laid an information against Aboo Gora Rungaree, charging him as above.

It appeared that on Friday last between 11 and 12 o'clock at noon, the prisoner went to the shop of the applicant and said that a Mogul wished to buy some pieces of kincob, and asked for five pieces as a sample, of the value of Rs. 410. These he promised to return by two o'clock the same day, or pay the money. On this representation, the Mogul allowed him to take away the goods. The man did not either return the goods or pay the money, and the informant had reason to believe that he was concealing himself with a view to evade payment for the goods.

His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of Aboo Gora.

## MAZAGON POLICE.—10TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Carreem Mohideen a coachman in the service of Mr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, three rupees belonging to his master; and pleaded guilty. The money was given to the prisoner to pay the farrier, but he did not pay it and told the farrier to send a bill. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month.

OFFENCE ON THE RAILWAY.—Eduljee Cowasjee, a Parsee priest, was charged with getting into a carriage on the Bombay and Baroda Railway while it was in motion, and pleaded guilty. His Worship fined him ten rupees for the offence.

THE BUGGY LICENCE.—Syed Mirza Syed Cader, a buggy driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying a greater number of passengers in his conveyance than it was licensed to carry. The prisoner was fined fifteen rupees, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for ten days without hard labour.

RAJMETREE BALMETREE was convicted of being drunk and disorderly in a public thoroughfare and attempting to throw a bundle of tobacco leaves, ganza, and snuff over the wall of the House of Correction. His Worship fined him twenty rupees, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

## LAW.

### HIGH COURT—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

*First day, Wednesday, 10th April.*

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following cases were tried before Common Juries:—

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.—Hajee Essa, a Mahomedan, was charged with the commission of an unnatural crime with a donkey. The evidence is unfit for publication. The jury convicted the prisoner and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ameer Gool and Hubib Mahomed pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with house-breaking and theft on the night of the 28th February last. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that on the night in question the prosecutor Mahomed Ahmed locked up his godown in which were four boxes containing a quantity of gold and silver jewellery and other articles, and on the following morning the place was found to have been broken open, and the boxes with their contents abstracted. Three days afterwards the boxes, some of the stolen property and several house-breaking implements were traced to the possession of the prisoners. The jury thereupon convicted the prisoners of being in possession of stolen property, and his Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the second to six months.

THEFT.—Budroodeen Chandabhoy pleaded guilty to the theft of two pairs of gold bracelets, and was sentenced to suffer eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Balmuckhund Lukmondas having pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Puncha Mohun pleaded not guilty to an indictment which charged him with stealing certain gold and silver ornaments and money, the property of Omer Juga, a Marwarree, in February last. On the evidence the jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

THEFT.—A widow woman named Anundee was charged with stealing from one Kessow Ooka (a harness maker at Dhobi Talao) some gold ornaments, money, and other property on on the 18th March last. Evidence was given to show that the missing property had been traced to the prisoner. She said that it had been given to her by the prosecutor and that the present charge had been trumped up against her because she refused to live with the prosecutor. The jury having convicted the prisoner the Court sentenced her to six months rigorous imprisonment.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Bhugwan Gopall pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by having caused the death of his wife Duncooverbace.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prisoner had been married to Duncooverbace for several years, that he had ill-treated her of late and left her without maintenance. Subsequently, the prisoner wanted her to live with him again, and when she refused to do so, he struck her with his clenched fist several blows upon the chest and temples from the effects of which she died in about five minutes afterwards. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on the 19th March, when he found a slight slit in the pulmonary artery and the pericardium distended with blood. The heart was undergoing fatty degeneration. He considered that death was caused by the rupture, which might have been caused by such blows as was stated had been inflicted upon the woman. He also was of opinion that the rupture might have been caused from passionate emotion in the diseased state in which the organ was in at the time.

In defence, the prisoner urged that he had no intention to kill his wife or even to strike her, and expressed his deep regret for what had happened.

His Lordship in summing up told the jury that the prisoner was charged both with culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and directed them to dismiss from their consideration the first charge of culpable homicide, as there was nothing in the evidence to sustain that charge; and then explained the law bearing on the case.

The jury thereupon returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner of voluntarily causing grievous hurt without sufficient provocation.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Babajee Gopal, a police ramoosee, was charged with having in the month of February last possessed himself of a number of gold ornaments and other articles (wrapped up in a bundle) which were intrusted by the prosecutor (Tara Khimjee) to the prisoner to take care of as there was a fire at the time raging in the neighbourhood. Subsequently the prisoner returned the bundle and it was afterwards discovered that the most valuable portion of the things were missing. Soon afterwards these articles were traced to the possession of the accused.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury convicted the prisoner and he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months rigorous imprisonment.

## COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—10TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

*Nundbaee* vs. *Hayeem Moosajee and another.*

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee for the defendants.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 963, the principal and interest, due on a promissory note dated 18th December 1866, executed by the defendant and his wife to the plaintiff, who is the administratrix of Vulles Alwance. Meerally Dhurumsey the plaintiff's agent, who produced a power of attorney, appeared on her behalf.

Mr. Hormusjee objected to the plaintiff being represented by an agent, on the ground that she was not a "purdah" woman, and that the defendants had borrowed the money off her.

Mr. Macfarlane contended that his client's attendance was not necessary, that she could give no evidence material to the suit, and suggested a special case being sent up for the opinion of the High Court.

After some discussion, His Honor remarked that he could send up a case after giving a verdict, which was that, under Sec. 42, the suit be struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff.

Some evidence was called for the plaintiff to show that the agent referred to was a legally constituted agent and had been conducting business on her behalf in the courts and elsewhere, that the plaintiff was a woman of rank, and that she did not go out except in a closed carriage. The defendant was called to give rebutting evidence.

His Honor intimated his intention to send up a special case to the High Court in a few days on the point whether the plaintiff's attendance in court could be compelled, before she could recover, when her evidence was not material to the suit.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A QUERY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Can you afford any information on the following questions:—

Why is the new building for the Mechanics' Institution and another building alongside (for what purpose I know not) being built on the foot-path? Why are the foot-paths left in such an unfinished state? The kerb stone on each side being higher than the middle, when the rain sets in, the paths will be little better than pools of water, at present they are covered with loose stones so that it is painful for a person to walk on them even with good stout shoes, what must it be to the natives with their bare feet.

PEDESTRIAN.

### THE DEFICIENCY IN INSOLVENT ESTATES, &c.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In the editorial of this day's *Gazette* while discussing the question of the Bombay Bank's amalgamation and comparing the losses of the Calcutta firms with the losses sustained by the Bombay merchants you have given some particulars which appear to be pretty correct; yet in a book published about a couple of months ago by a well-known Parsee author on the disastrous results of speculation and other dishonest transactions in Bombay during 1863-64 and 65, the loss is shown much more than even what is mentioned by you. After a very elaborate and careful analysis the author "Munsookh" *alias* Muncherjee Cowasjee has stated that 74 estates are in the course of being wound up under Act XXVIII. and after calculating the estimated assets and liabilities a deficiency of Rs. 198,075,000 or £19,807,500

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|---|---|---|
| Loss in the shares of Miscellaneous Companies... ... ... ... | ,, | 3,000,000 |
| Loss in the shares of several Banks and Financials... ... ... ..... | ,, | 14,000,000 |
| Loss in the shares of Reclamation and other Companies ... ... | ,, | 12,020,000 |
| | | £48,827,500 |

Thus a total loss after making every reasonable allowance for all assets, of Rs. 488,275,000 or £48,827,500 pounds sterling is estimated by the said author,—I remain, dear Sir,

10th April. A READER.

### THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have observed that recently some alterations and improvements are being made to the Byculla Schools, on a somewhat extensive scale, and at no inconsiderable outlay. Good, probably, in themselves, it, nevertheless, strikes me that it would have been better—and certainly more economical—considering the embarrassed circumstances of the Bombay Education Society, if they had been deferred, at least until something definite had been decided about the schools. The question then naturally arises whether these alterations were so emergent as to necessitate an outlay of some thousands of rupees, when a few hundreds might equally as well have sufficed in executing simply such repairs as were found to be absolutely requisite. And this reminds me to ask by whom were the said alterations sanctioned? Was it by the Managing Committee, or the Sub-committee? (The latter is, unless I mistake, made up of the Chaplain of Byculla, the Doctor of the Native School, and the Secretary of the Society.) In either case I am afraid they have exceeded their powers, unless I have read amiss the rules of the Society. Turning to these, I find that the twenty-seventh rule provides that "the Managing Committee is *not* empowered to make any extraordinary disbursements of money." (Would not 9,000 or 10,000 rupees be an *extraordinary disbursement?*); and the powers of the Sub-committee are even more limited under rule 28. They (Sub-committee) are "to visit and inquire into the state of the schools, * * inspect the quality of the victuals and make such remarks, in a book kept for that purpose." Here there is nothing said about spending monies; nor does rule 29 confer that power.

Assuming, however, merely for argument's sake, that all was done *en regle*, I should still like to know whether the buildings were surveyed by Government Engineers (as I believe it was requisite), and a report submitted as to the absolute necessity of the extensive repairs now in course of execution; and further whether the work was put up to public competition. My information goes to show that nothing of the kind was done. (Of course, if I am wrong, nothing can be easier than to correct me.) Certain petty repairs being required to the buildings, the cost of which would not have exceeded more than Rs. 300 or 400, the Secretary, himself an engineer and a large contractor, called in the opinion of a gentleman to whom he sublets his contracts. This gentleman was of opinion (and why should he not?) that more extensive repairs were required; and the long and the short of it is, that, without any tenders being invited, the contract was given to him for some thousands of rupees. Ill natured persons might call this somewhat of a *job*. I, however, who am more charitably inclined, simply look on it as an indiscretion—an indiscretion of which all Bombay has been, more or less, guilty within the last two or three years, proceeding from a *plethora* of money, and for which we are now suffering. Be that as it may, I think Government has some voice and interest in the matter, and I commend the subject for the consideration (next meeting day, the 12th instant) of one of the members of the Managing Committee, an influential member of the Government, and who I know takes a lively interest in the Byculla Schools.

Since the above was written, I have learnt that the Secretary has tendered his resignation of his appointment, on the ground that it interfers with his more legitimate duties of engineer and contractor, and he cannot therefore do justice to it. I think he is highly to be praised for this determination, and I only hope that he will not, for the sake of a few rupees, be persuaded by a friend of his, who himself is on the Committee and is anxious that he should retain the post, to forego his intention. As the question then of appointing a successor will come on for consideration at the meeting of the 12th instant, I would submit to the Committee the two following suggestions: (1) To secure the services of an experienced gentleman as a Secretary, say on a salary of Rs. 200 or 300 a month, and who shall be able to devote at least three or four hours daily to the duties; (2.) To appoint the Chaplain at Byculla as Secretary, giving him the assistance of an able and experienced under Secretary, on a salary say of Rs. 200 or 300 a month. In either case, we shall have the work performed, not perfunctorily, but satisfactorily. Besides, I believe the Chaplain at Byculla has always, until recently, been the Secretary of the Education Society. Mr. Gibson held the office (*unpaid*) for more than 15 years; and we all know that, owing to his energy and zeal, the schools were never more flourishing than in his time. His mantle has not, however, fallen on others shoulders; and it is notorious that, since he left, the schools have been gradually coming to grief.

From a very able article which recently appeared in one of your issues, I see you take an interest in the well-being of the schools, might I hope for an advocacy from your powerful pen, of that which I have so very feebly suggested.

10th April. SIGNUM.

## THE NEW STEAM-SHIP THE "EARL OF DUBLIN."

THE Dublin and Glasgow Steam-packet Company, whose enterprise and public spirit are already so favourably known in connexion with the development of the commerce of our port, have just made an addition to their fleet of one of the finest and swiftest steam-boats in the merchant service of Great Britain. The *Earl of Dublin*, as this magnificent vessel is called, was built specially for her present owners by Messrs. Robert Duncan & Co., of port Glasgow, and fitted up with engines by Messrs. Rankin and Blackmore of Greenock. Her extraordinary qualities may be estimated by the fact that she made her first voyage to Dublin from Greenock eleven hours and fifty-five minutes, against a strong head wind and rough sea, being the fastest run on record under any circumstances. On her trial trip she went the distance between the Cloch and Cumbrae light (on the Clyde) in 50 minutes 46 seconds, being at the rate of 16½ knots, or 18¾ statute miles per hour, said by naval authorities to be the highest rate of speed ever attained by any deep sea steamer on the Clyde. The *Earl of Dublin* is a remarkable handsome paddle steamer, with spacious decks, a full height topgallant forecastle giving ample space for the crew, for whose comfort the general sanitary arrangements have been carried on in a spirit of great liberality. Her dimensions are 254 feet long, 27 beam, and 15 hold; her builder's measurement, 906 tons; gross Customs measurement, 684 tons. The motive power is derived from a pair of splendid oscillating engines, nominally 350 horse power, but capable of working up to 1,550; fitted with feathering floats and with Rankins', improved expansive valves for saving fuel, her cylinders being 63 inches diameter, with a stroke of seven feet. Her boilers are of a tubular form, placed fore and aft, and fired from both ends. Every appliance for the utilization of space and labour, and for the increase of comfort, has been adopted, and the vessel throughout is replete with every convenience. The saloon is a magnificent and spacious apartment, being furnished in a costly and luxurious style, and decorated with much taste and artistic judgment. The panels are of beautifully polished bird's eye maple, with gold mouldings, the ceiling of white and gold, and the seats lined with deep crimson velvet. A number of oil paintings, representing favourite Irish and Scotch scenery, adorn the sides of the saloon, and, at the extreme end are well executed portraits of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales. The floor is neatly carpeted, and the tables and benches are constructed upon the modern telescopic principle, by which they can be drawn out to the full length of the apartment. The berths, both in point of convenience and elegance, correspond with the saloon. They are exceedingly spacious and well ventilated, while the general arrangements are most satisfactory and complete. There is saloon accommodation for 100 passengers, without overcrowding or any of the many serious annoyances incident to this mode of travelling. There is also a spacious and comfortable harricane-deck, which will serve during fine weather as a passengers' promenade. The captain's deck is fitted up with a patent indicator by which he can convey directions to the engineer by simply turning a handle on a dial to the particular order he wishes to give. This communicates with a corresponding dial in the engineer's room, and every change of the indicator is accompanied by the ringing of a loud bell, which, of course, draws attention to it. The fore part of the vessel is fitted up with horseboxes and compartments for cattle, with patent steam windlass and double-purchase capstan. Notwithstanding the rough weather the vessel encountered on her first voyage, she proved herself singularly steady, free from vibration, and easy in all her motions. She is commanded by Captain Stockes, whose gentleman-like and courteous manners, and great practical knowledge of every department of navigation, have been so long and so highly esteemed in this port. The various officers are all zealous and efficient; and in every respect the *Earl of Dublin* is worthy of the warm encouragement of that portion of the public for whose particular use she has been constructed. The *Earl of Carlisle* left Greenock at six o'clock on Friday night, and arrived in Dublin at 9·15 a.m. on Saturday. The *Earl of Dublin* left at 11 p.m. on Friday, and arrived at 10. 55 on Saturday, thus gaining 3 hours and 20 minutes on the *Earl of Carlisle*.—*Dublin Daily Express.*

## THE LATEST EDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

(*Times, March* 18.)

THE duty which devolves to-night upon Mr. Disraeli is worthy of a great statesman, but it is one to which none but a great statesman would be fully equal. Never before within living memory has a Conservative Ministry been placed in a position so powerful or so responsible; never again, if this position be lost, can it be recovered for the Conservative party in our own generation. It is a position which has been created for them, partly by the natural course of events, and partly by the faults of their opponents, but which has been rendered doubly critical by the policy of their own leaders. The universal demand for a settlement, and for a comprehensive settlement, of the Reform question springs from sources beyond the control of any Government. It represents a deliberate and growing conviction that Labour has not hitherto obtained due weight in our representative system, without overcrowding or any of the many serious annoyances incident to this mode of travelling. There is also a spacious and comfortable harricane-deck, which will serve during fine weather as a passengers' promenade. The captain's deck is fitted up with a patent indicator by which he can convey directions to the engineer by simply turning a handle on a dial to the particular order he wishes to give. This communicates with a corresponding dial in the engineer's room, and every change of the indicator is accompanied by the ringing of a loud bell, which, of course, draws attention to it. The fore part of the vessel is fitted up with horseboxes and compartments for cattle, with patent steam windlass and double-purchase capstan. Notwithstanding the rough we

## THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—A letter, dated November 1, has been received from one of the Emperor Theodore's European workmen at Gaffat. This letter gives some interesting particulars as to the confinement of Captain Cameron and the other prisoners. The writer says:—

No doubt you have heard that Mr. Rassam, with his party, Captain Cameron and Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal, and Keraani, have been taken to Nagdala, and there from one of the Emperor Theodore's European workmen at Gaffat. This letter gives some interesting particulars as to the confinement of Captain Cameron and the other prisoners. The writer says:—

No doubt you have heard that Mr. Rassam, with his party, Captain Cameron and Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal, and Keraani, have been taken to Nagdala, and there put in foot-irons. They are, however, treated much better now than they were the first time. His Majesty the King sends the most flattering letters to Mr. Rassam, assuring him constantly of his unchangeable friendship. The real cause of their being chained is quite mysterious. From what his Majesty the King himself tells us, it is nothing but suspicion that the English Government will only get their subjects free and afterwards revenge themselves. So he thinks now, as long as he keeps them prisoners nobody will touch him because they will be afraid he might harm them. This is Abyssinian calculation. Another reason we may find in the unbounded pride of the King. He has wanted to show his people that he is not afraid to do what no Ethiopian Emperor before him ever ventured to do. About the consequence he does not care at all. He only wishes to appear in Abyssinian history as one of the greatest kings that ever sat on the throne of Ethiopia. The country in general is in a very bad state. Almost the whole country is in the hands of the rebels; but on neither side is there any inclination to fight. Every one here is in great expectation about the return of Mr. Flad. We hope he brings peace with him.

We are enabled to supplement the information published in a late issue respecting the captives in Abyssinia with the following interesting details:—It appears that a copy of the Queen's letter, with an Amharic translation, which was forwarded from Massowah by Mr. Flad, reached King Theodorus about the middle of December last. On the 19th of that month his Majesty transmitted the English copy to Amba Magdala, with his compliments to the captives generally, and with an intimation that he would soon visit that Amba in order to consult with Mr. Rassam respecting the reply which he should despatch to the Queen's letter. The letter was read with great emotion by the captives, and excited their deepest gratitude. The tone of the royal epistle is represented as being most conciliatory, but at the same time so distinct in the terms offered that it was deemed almost impossible that the King could evade them. A few days after, however, on the 7th of January, a letter intended for the British Government was sent to Mr. Rassam from the royal camp, wherein, after acknowledging the receipt of the Queen's letter, his majesty proceeds, in an apologetic manner, to complain that our Government had betrayed him to the Turks, a course of conduct utterly at variance with his own honest and straightforward character and proceedings. He then adverts to the removal of the captives to Amba Magdala, where he states they are lodged in his own house and treated with every consideration, but says nothing of their being prisoners and in chains. The letter concludes with a request that the presents and artisans should be forwarded to him forthwith. The day following, Mr. Rassam received another letter from the royal camp, in which his Majesty expressed the highest respect for England and the English Queen, comparing the letter to Hiram of Tyre and himself to Solomon. Next, after an effusion of complimentary speeches, he recapitulated his grievances against Rassam, Cameron, and the whole party; and last, but not least, against the British Government and the Turks, whom he held responsible for all the trouble which had occurred. This letter wound up with a renewed request that the presents and artisans should be sent up to him from Massowah; but as far as our information goes, his Majesty did not intimate that he intended to liberate our countrymen, who, we are glad to know, were in good health, and seemed buoyed up with the hope of eventual deliverance. They fancy that Theodorus is beginning to feel that he has gone too far in his harsh treatment of some of the captives; nevertheless, it would appear that he is not very favourably disposed towards them.

## AT THE PLAY.

*(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)*

SIR,—I am writing a series of private letters on matters of political economy to a working man in Newcastle, without objecting to his printing them, but writing just as I should if they were for his own eye only. I necessarily take copies of them for reference, and the one I sent him last Monday seems to me not unlikely to interest some of your readers who care about modern drama. So I send you the copy of it to use if you like.—Truly yours.

J. RUSKIN.

Denmark Hill, Feb. 28, 1867.

"February 25th, 1867.

"My dear ——,—There is this great advantage in the writing real letters, that the direct correspondence is a sufficient reason for saying, in or out of order, everything that the chances of the day bring into one's head in connection with the matter in hand; and such things very usually go out of one's head again after they get tired of their lodging, they would otherwise never get said at all. And thus to-day, quite out of order, but in very close connection with another part of our subject, I am going to tell you what I was thinking on Friday evening last in Covent Garden Theatre, as I was looking, and not laughing, at the pantomime of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.'

"When you begin seriously to consider the question referred to in my second letter, of the essential, and in the outcome inviolable, connection between quantity of wages and quantity of work, you will see that 'wages' in the full sense don't mean 'pay' merely, but the rewards of labour of any kind, of pleasure as well as profit, and of various other advantages which a man is meant by Providence to get during life for work well done. Even limiting the idea to 'pay,' the question is not so much what quantity of coin you get as what you can get for it when you have it. Whether a shilling a day be good pay or not depends wholly on what a 'shilling's worth' is; that is to say, what quantity of the things you want may be had for a shilling. And that again depends on what you *do* want; and a great deal more than that depends, besides, on 'what you want.' If you want only drink and foul clothes, such and such pay may be enough for you; if you want good meat and good clothes, you must have larger wages; if clean rooms and fresh air, larger still, and so on. You say, perhaps, 'everybody wants these better things.' So far from that, a wholesome taste for cleanliness and fresh air is one of the final attainments of humanity. There are now not many European gentlemen, even in the highest classes, who have a spare and virgin fore, or fresh air. They would put the filth of tobacco even into the first breeze of a May morning.

"But there are better things even than these, which one may want. Granted that one has good food, clothes, lodging, and air, is that all the pay one ought to have for one's work—wholesome means of existence and nothing more? Enough perhaps you think if everybody could get these. It may be so; I will not at this moment dispute it; nevertheless I will boldly say that you should sometimes want more than these; and for one of many things more, you should want occasionally to be amused.

"You know the upper classes, most of them, want to be amused all day long. They think

One moment unamused a misery
Not made for feeble men.

"Perhaps you have been in the habit of despising them for this; and thinking how much worthier and nobler it was to work all day, and at night care only for food and rest, than to do no useful thing all day, eat unearned food, and spend the evening as the morning in 'change of follies and relays of joy.' No, my good friend; that is one of the fatalest deceptions. It is *not* a noble thing, in sum and issue of it, not to care to be amused. It is indeed a far higher moral state, but it is a much lower animal state, than that of the upper classes.

"Yonder poor horse, calm slave in daily chains at the railroad siding, who drags the detached rear of the train to the front again and slips aside so deftly as the buffers meet, and within eighteen inches of death every ten minutes, fulfils his dexterous and changeless duty all day long, content for all reward with his night's rest and his champed mouthful of hay. Anything more earnestly moral and beautiful one cannot image.

"I never see the creature without a kind of worship. And yonder musician who used the greatest power which (in the art he knew) the Father of Spirits ever yet breathed into the clay of this world; who used it, I say, to follow and fit with perfect sound the words of the 'Zauberflote' and of 'Don Giovanni'—basest and most monstrous of conceivable human words and subjects of thought—for the future 'amusement' of his race! No spectacle of unconscious (and in that unconsciousness all the more fearful) moral degradation of the highest faculty to the lowest purpose can be found in history. But Mozart is nevertheless a nobler creature than the horse at the siding: nor would it be the least nearer the purpose of his Maker that he and all his frivolous audiences should evade the degradation of the profitless piping only by living, like horses, in daily physical labour for daily bread.

"There are three things to which man is born—labour, and sorrow, and joy. Each of these three things has its baseness and its nobleness. There is base labour and noble labour. There is base sorrow and noble sorrow. There is base joy and noble joy. But you must not think to avoid the corruption of these things by doing without the things themselves. Nor can any life be right that has not all the three. Labour without joy is base. Labour without sorrow is base. Sorrow without labour is base. Joy without labour is base.

"I dare say you think I am a long time in coming to the pantomime; I am not ready to come to it yet in due course: for I have to go to the Japanese jugglers first, and to take you with me, as best I can, before I can fully explain to you what I mean. But I can't write much more to-day; so I shall merely tell you what part of the pantomime it was which set me thinking of all this; and leave you to consider of it yourself till I can send you another *etter*.

"The pantomime was, as I said, 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.' The forty thieves were girls. The forty thieves had forty companions who were girls. The forty thieves and forty companions were in some way mixed up with about four hundred and forty *fairies*, who were girls. There was an Oxford and Cambridge boat race, and the Oxford and Cambridge men were girls. There was a transformation scene, with a forest, in which the flowers were girls, and a chandelier, in which the lamps were girls, and a great rainbow which was all of girls.

"Mingled incongruously with these seraphic, and, as far as my boyish experience extends, novel elements of pantomime there were yet some of its old and fast expiring elements. There were, for one thing, or rather for two things, two thoroughly good pantomime actors—Mr. W. H. Payne and Mr. Frederick Payne. All that these two did was done admirably. There were two subordinate actors, who played subordinately well the fore and hind legs of a donkey. And there was a little actress, of whom I have chiefly to speak, who played exquisitely the little part she had to play. The scene in which she appeared was the only one in the whole pantomime in which there was any dramatic effort, or, with a few rare exceptions, any dramatic possibility. It was the home scene, in which Ali Baba's wife on washing day is called upon by butcher, baker, and milkman, with unpaid bills, and in the extremity of her distress hears her husband's knock at the door, and opens it for him to drive in his donkey, laden with gold. The children, who have been beaten instead of getting breakfast, presently share in the raptures of their father and mother and the little lady I spoke of eight or nine years old—dances at *pas de deux* with the donkey.

"She did it beautifully and simply, as a child ought to dance. She was not an infant prodigy: there was no evidence in the finish or strength of her motion that she had been put to continual torture through half her eight or nine years. She did nothing more than any child well taught, but painlessly, might easily do. She caricatured no order person, attempted no curious or fantastic skill. She was dressed decently, she moved decently, she looked and behaved innocently, and she danced her joyful dance with perfect grace, spirit, sweetness, and self-forgetfulness; and through all the vast theatre, full of English fathers and mothers and children, there was not one hand lifted to give her sign of praise but mine.

"Presently after this came on the forty thieves, who, as I told you, were girls, and there being no thieving to be presently done, and time hanging heavy on their hands, arms, and legs, the forty thief girls proceeded to light forty cigars.

"Whereupon the British public gave them a round of applause.

"Whereupon I fell a thinking, and saw little more of the piece, except as an ugly and disturbing dream.—Ever truly yours, "J. RUSKIN."

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

*(From the Times.)*

THE Spring comes early on the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean; but it will this year scarcely respond to the impatience with which it is awaited. Troubles in the East are confidently expected to break out with the first budding of the new leaves, and, whatever may be the issue, it is but too probable that the Ottoman Empire may have to prepare for a hard trial. The Greeks, indeed, would wish to persuade us that there has been no intermission whatever in the struggle. According to their letters and telegrams, the Cretans have been fighting as gallantly and successfully throughout the winter months as in the most genial weather, and what they call "the National Committee" in Thessaly has never slackened its revolutionary activity. But now Garibaldi has left Caprera; he has reached the borders of the Adriatic, and, we are told, he assures the Greeks of the sympathy of the Italian nation. He tells them his son is already in Crete, whither he purposes soon to follow him. It requires no very wild stretch of imagination to suppose that, were the General's present clothesmongering excursion through the Italian Provinces to give the upper hand to Crispi, Cairoli, Bertani, and the other members of the "Party of Action," the Italian Kingdom would soon be committed to the chances of a Philhellenic crusade. But if, as is still possible, more moderate counsels prevail, nothing would be more likely than that the Hero of Caprera, with many of the Red-shirted believers, would undertake a private venture in behalf of the "oppressed nationalities" in the Levent. An Italo-Greek legion, consisting of four companies, and commanded by Garibaldian officers, is already mustering on the Thessalian frontier. Something like hate seems to impel Garibaldi to this desperate course, and his Eastern scheme so visibly engrosses his attention that he professes himself willing to leave even the Roman question to the solution of "peaceful means." The Italian Government on their side, in the midst of a very serious crisis, find leisure to fit out a squadron to cruise in the East, ostensibly for the protection of their numerous subjects settled in those districts, but, in reality, to appear to stir in a matter in which inaction would be looked upon with disfavour by the generality of their countrymen. The commander of that squadron, Ribotti, one of the few officers who distinguished themselves at Lissa, has put forth a glowing proclamation to his crews, as if in expectation of exploits which may efface the recollection of that naval disaster. On the other hand, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia drinks to the health of "the Greek volunteers in Candia," exalting their heroic sacrifices, and hailing them as the brethren of the "only allies" who fought with the Russians during the Crimean war; and the *Gazette de Moscou* announces the solution of the Eastern question as imminent, and the exaltation of the "Greco-Slavish world" as certain.

We are aware that Russia is willing to take up an expectant, observant attitude, and to limit herself to the strictest non-intervention, on the express condition that other Powers may bind themselves to an equally neutral policy. The Slaves on the Danube and the Greeks in the Archipelago, Russia expects, will achieve for her what all her land and sea forces failed to accomplish at the time of her deadly feud with the Western nations. The disposition of the States of the West of Europe, in the meanwhile, seems only calculated to aggravate the difficulties everywhere encompassing the Sultan's Government. Should the Turk escape his enemies, he is save from his friends? Their advice is to give in to all demands, to fall back at all points, to acknowledge defeat before battle. They recommend an unconditional surrender of Belgrade and the other fortresses to the Servians; the abandonment of his sovereign rights over Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro; the instalment of "Giaour" Governors over districts partly inhabited by "true believers;" the recognition of the absolute independence of Crete, and even a consent to its incorporation with the kingdom of Greece; finally, the introduction of such general reforms in the administration as may reconcile the Christian population to the Ottoman rule. In return for this spontaneous drawing of his teeth, and clipping of his nails, the Sultan's friendly advisers engage to keep up the police in his dominions, and to guarantee him against popular disturbance. Hard, indeed, is the fate of the Turk. Had the countries submitted to his sway been isolated far away in mid ocean, or had a strict policy of non-intervention been observed towards him as towards other Potentates, there was, perhaps, hardly a community less exposed to danger from internal commotions. Whatever might be its fault, the Mussulman rule was originally a weak Government. The blow that first crippled it was dealt by foreign Powers, by Powers which never extended to it the benefit of those international laws by which they were bound to each other—those very Powers whose ill-assumed neutrality or whose onerous and importunate friendship is now hardly less hard to bear than their former enmity. Even at the present day the subjects of the Turk would scarcely have a chance against him, were it not for the strong interest awakened among his officious neighbours by the prospect of his approaching death and of the scramble for his inheritance.

We profess ourselves no partisans of the Ottoman Empire. We look upon it as a backward, obstructive, unimprovable Government; not so much, perhaps, deliberately cruel and oppressive as helplessly improvident and incapable. We look upon its doom as inevitable; we deem it by no means undeserved. Even after four centuries' occupation, the Turk was still till very lately an intruder, almost a public enemy in Europe; but he was, nevertheless, admitted, on equal terms into the comity of European nations. We hold, with Lord Stanley, that he is entitled to all the rights due to independent States. We do not think that undue pressure should be exercised upon his resolutions. We see no reason for the immense amount of worrying and bullying to which he has to submit, no less at the hand of professed friends than at that of declared foes. The Sultan's rule may be as bad as it is described, but hardly, perhaps, worse than that of Ferdinand of Naples, who was, however, allowed to die quietly in his bed; hardly worse than that of Isabella of Spain, with whom no one would dream of interfering. The Mussulman's faith may be bigoted and intolerant, his resistance to all progress may be obstinate, but hardly more so than that of the Pope, in whose support, nevertheless, the Emperor Napoleon thinks the whole of Christendom equally interested—the whole of heretic no less than of Catholic Christendom. From mere considerations of humanity, we certainly wished the Cretan contest to be brought to a speedy end; we wished, if it had been at all possible by amicable representations, to convince the Turk that it was expedient for him to abandon that disaffected island; but between a friendly suggestion and incessant, harassing, blustering importunity, the difference is great.

Whether by these diplomatic measures the solution of the dreaded Eastern question has been delayed or hastened the coming season may, perhaps, show. Unless Greece, and even probably Italy be bound over to keep the peace, an attack on the frontier of Thessaly may be looked upon as imminent. The confidence of foreign support, the success of the Danubian Provinces, the triumphant doctrines of nationality, must needs render the Eastern Christians impatient of all restraint. War between the hostile creeds and races may become inevitable, but the very example of Crete sufficiently shows how equally the parties are matched, how little progress, even after a twelvemonths' conflict, may be made on either side. Should Greeks and Turks be left to fight out their own quarrel, there is only one result we could look forward to, and that is the depopulation and exhaustion of those ill-fated Eastern regions. That the Turk will die hard no man in Europe can doubt, and it is precisely the stubbornness and tenacity of the Ottoman race which precludes every possibility of a "little war" in the East, and gives so ominous an importance to the Oriental question.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

*Branches and Agencies*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 months' sight (on City Bank) at | | 2s. 0½d. | per Rupee. |
| 3 | do. | ... at 2s. 0¾d. | " |
| 2 | do. | ... at 2s. 0d. | " |
| 1 | do. | ... at 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | ... at 1s. 11¾d. | " |

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. | 6 | do. 5 " |
| Do. | 12 | do. 6 " |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, but no amounts to be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 10th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

*Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED) AND CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collectis Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Reunion (Bourbon) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice | 4 | per cent. per annum. |
| 6 ditto | 4 | do. |
| 12 ditto | 5 | do. |

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid-up Capital Rupees 8,81,250.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

*Board of Directors.*

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANCKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MORUNDASS, Esq.

*Auditors.*

MESSRS. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

*Solicitors.*

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

*London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise agreed for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement.

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 4 months' sight | | 2s. 0d. per Rupee. | |
| " | 3 | do. | ... 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| " | 2 | do. | ... 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| " | 1 | do. | ... 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| " | demand | | ... 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | | } 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| On Paris | do. | | ... 1s. 11¾d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agents.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10 h April 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 4 days' sight above | | 2s. 0¼d. | per Rupee. |
| " | 3 | do. | ... 2s. 0¼d. " |
| " | 2 | do. | ... 2s. 0¼d. " |
| " | 1 | do. | ... 1s. 11¾d. " |
| On demand | | | ... 1s. 11¾d. " |
| On Scotland | do. | | } " |
| On Ireland | do. | | |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 months | | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. | | 5 " |
| 3 do. | | 4 " |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 9th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

*Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.*

*Head Office.*—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Manager.*—M. FALFOUR, Esq.

*London Bankers.*—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2 per Rupee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | do. | 1 11/12 " |
| 2 | do. | 1 11/12 " |
| 1 | do. | 1 11/12 " |
| On demand | | 1 11/12 " |

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 11 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 10th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

## WANTED.

WANTED,—A thoroughly competent SURVEYOR (European preferred) and an ASSISTANT to undertake on behalf of Government, a Survey of the Town of Punderpoor, in the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate. Applications, including Copies of Testimonials and stating Salary expected to be made to the Executive Engineer, Sholapoor.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacate of by Mr. Carter Solicitors, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A large BILLIARD ROOM, all complete, splendidly situated in Fort overlooking the whole of the Harbour. Address E. TONKINS, Office No. 3, Sassoon Buildings, East, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession). 1. The OFFICES in Forbes Street, recently vacated by MESSRS. STEARNS, HOBART & Co. 2. A comfortable BUNGALOW in No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, LIMITED.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Victoria Bunder, each capable of holding upwards of 1,000 Bales of Goods. Rent Rs. 150 per month Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Agents to the Land
Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO LET, the OFFICES, in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a large Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Be lasis Road, lately vacated by Mr. Ardesher Limjee. Also a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Khundalla Hill for the present Season. For particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, from the 15th April, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession an upperstoried, Commodious BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AS FOLLOWS:—
Six BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 400, 400, 350, 275, 200, and 150.
Two BUNGALOWS on Khumbala Hill, they are very commodious and commanding an excellent sea-view, both are quite open to the westerly breeze.
Six BUNGALOWS in Mazagon, rent Rs. 200, 200, 150 150, 100, and 50.
An upper-storied, commodious BUNGALOW, at Love Grove Vellard, facing the Sea. Rent very cheap.
Four BUNGALOWS in Grant Road, rent Rs. 175, 150, 60, and 50. For further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

OFFICES TO LET AS FOLLOWS:—
First floor of a House in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank. Rent Rs. 125.
Second floor of a House in Meadow Street above Messrs. Brice and Co., spacious Office Premises in Meadow Street on the first floor lately vacated by the Grand Finance, opposite the Oriental Bank.
A shop and a godown in Meadow Street, opposite to the late Bombay Bank's premises.
First floor of a house in Church Gate Street above Messrs Merjee, Johnstone and Co., Auctioneers. Rent cheap.
A three-storied house with a godown in Church Gate Street on the ground floor. Rent reasonable.
Apartments in Apollo Street lately vacated by Mr. Cleary.
A comfortable office room with another small room at 11, Forbes Street. Rent Rs. 50 only, for rent and particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

## INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums 1863 | 300,690 | 15 | |
| Do. 1863 | 341,068 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. 1864 | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for 1860 | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. 1862 | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. 1864 | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,37,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

*Medical Referees.* | *Solicitors.*
r. J. W. Reynalds. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... £1,458,879

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were ... ... ... £823,708

After the deduction of 50 per cent. the Bonus of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs.